extraordinary resemblance to *Anillopsis capensis* from Africa, and that if it were not for its geographical isolation from the African species, he would hesitate to maintain the two genera as distinct. It is probable, I believe, that this species has been introduced and has not yet been discovered in its true homeland.

On Limnastis and Nesomicrops (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
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(Presented at the meeting of April 1, 1937)

In his "Revision of the Genus Limnastis" (Soc. Ent. de France, Livre du Centenaire, pp. 167-187, 1932), Dr. Jeannel described a new species from Oahu, *Limnastis swaluwenbergi,* and erected a new subgenus, *Paralimnastis,* for its reception. On page 169 he makes the following remarks which, freely translated read as follows:

"It is impossible for me to express an explicit opinion on the small Hawaiian Bembidiides described by D. Sharp (1903, Fauna Hawaiiensis, III. pp. 286-287). Their description is unfortunately too short. The two species known to Sharp have been placed by him in two new genera, *Nesomicrops kauaiensis* Sharp and *Macranillus coecus* Sharp, differing only, he says, by the degree of regression of the eyes, which are reduced in the first, absent in the second. One can deduce from the term of their description that the two species are not likely generically different and that *Macranillus* must vanish from the nomenclature. But I then ask if these two *Nesomicrops* of Kauai are really allied to *Nesocidium,* that is to say to the *Bembidium* of Oahu as D. Sharp affirms. One will find the description of *Limnastis Swaluwenbergi,* n. sp., from Oahu further on. Should *Nesomicrops* of Kauai not fit the same genus?"

Dr. Jeannel, unfortunately, did not see specimens of either of Dr. Sharp's genera, and it is true that Sharp's descriptions are so incomplete as to be of little use in problems where details are necessary.

In suggesting the merging of the genus *Macranillus* with *Nesomicrops* I concur, but I have not seen a specimen of *Macranillus coecus,* and I know of no record of its capture since the unique type was collected by Dr. Perkins in 1896. It must, therefore, remain for someone with specimens of both *Nesomicrops kauaiensis* and *Macranillus coecus* in hand before this problem can be accurately solved.

Dr. Jeannel finally suggests that both of these genera probably belong to *Limnastis.* Such a statement would never have been made had he had access to specimens of *Nesomicrops.*

I have before me one of the four original specimens of *Nesomi-*

crops kauaiensis Sharp, collected by Dr. Perkins in 1896, together with a topotype of *Limnastis* (*Paralimnastis*) *swaluwenbergi.* The two species bear no resemblance to one another, and they surely cannot belong to the same genus. *Nesomicrops kauaiensis* is a convex oval insect, the pronotum of which has two setae on each side, is otherwise smooth and shining and without discal setae, the base is truncate and fits tightly against the base of the elytra; the elytra do not have a row of dense, erect setae on each interval but are bare except for the usual marginal setae and the discal setae on the third interval. *Limnastis swaluwenbergi,* on the other hand, is an elongate, depressed insect whose pronotum is comparatively densely setose, there is a distinct "neck" at its base which prevents its being closely and broadly joined to the elytra. The elytra have a row of rather dense setae on all of the intervals. The terminal segment of the maxillary palpus on *Limnastis swaluwenbergi* is hardly discernible and but a small fraction as long as the ultimate segment of the labial palpus. On *Nesomicrops* the terminal segment of the maxillary palpus is conspicuous, well developed and fully as long as that of the labial palpus. *Nesomicrops* at first glance superficially resembles some of the small Hawaiian pterostichids but most greatly resembles and is closely allied to the bembidiid genera *Nesocidium* and its allies.

Beside these differences there are others that will definitely prove without doubt that the two genera are not at all closely allied. *Limnastis swaluwenbergi* is not allied to, nor does it resemble any of our Hawaiian bembidiids. I am of the opinion that it is an introduced species, which because of its small size and its hidden life in the soil, together with the specialized technique required for its capture, has not yet been collected in its native land.

On Chaenosternum With a Key to the Genera of Hawaiian Cryptorhynchinae (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
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(Presented at the meeting of May 6, 1937)

Among the "lost species" of the Hawaiian fauna has been the cryptorhynchine weevil *Chaenosternum konanum* Blackburn, which was described in 1885 from a unique and has evidently not been recorded since. On January 23 of this year, I sifted one specimen from dead leaves and ground litter on the north side of the crater on Mt. Tantalus. Since then I have found two specimens among some material collected by Mr. Giffard and sent to Dr. Perkins for determination. One of these specimens was collected on Mt. Tantalus, September 29, 1907 and bears the following label "Amongst